

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4541

日四月年四月申王治同

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 30TH MAY, 1872.

四月年三月五英香港

PRIOR \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 28, CHIFFY-SACK, Siam, bk., 474, Vora, Bangkok 10th May, 10,000 piculs Rice—CHINESE.

May 28, A. E. VIDAL, North Ger. bk., 331, Anghibek, Saigon 14th May, and Cape St. James 15th, 7,500 piculs Rice—Siemssen & Co.

May 28, DISCOURSES, North German bk., 390, Mafafa, Saigon 21st May, and Cape St. James 22nd, 7,200 piculs Rice—Wm. L. STANLEY & Co.

May 28, HENRY SAMPSON, French bark, 465, Guine, Saigon 15th May, 12,000 piculs Rice—DR. DEGENAER.

May 29, TAI WATT, Siam, bark, 654, Saïs, Bangkok 10th May, Rice—CHINESE.

May 29, MERIDIAN, Siam, bk., 293, Zottoland, Bangkok 13th May, Rice—CHINESE.

May 29, EVENING WOOD, Brit. bark, 384, Sheel, Sunderland 13th Dec, 600 tons Coal—DUNKEE & Co.

May 29, CHRISTENSEN, North Ger., bk., 173, Christensen, Saigon 11th May, and Cape St. James 12th, 4,100 piculs Rice—Wm. PUSTAF & Co.

May 29, ELIZABETH CUSHING, Amer. ship, 936, Coal—P. & O. Co.

May 29, CAROLINE, Ned. ship, 1,300, Fohlin, Bangkok 3rd May, Rice—BOEN & Co.

May 29, ARABELLA, British bark, 349, MeLean, Saigon 17th May, and Cape St. James 17th, 9,600 piculs Rice—Order.

May 29, EVENING STAR, Siam, bk., 414, L. Brus, Bangkok 7th May, Rice and Coal—CHINESE.

May 29, FAIRFIELD LILAH, Brit. ship, 900, Morrison, Singapore 13th May, Timber and Sundries—CHINESE.

May 29, PEKING, French bk., 1,091, Mervana, Shanghai 22nd May, General—MESSA GENIES MARTINIERE.

May 29, MARIA BICKENS, North Ger. bk., 438, Stettin, Cattin 25th May, Coal—Order.

May 29, ANNIE MAE, Brit. bk., 500, Jas. Hutton, Glasgow December 8th, General—ARNOLD, RAEBURN & Co.

May 29, GLENDARROCH, Brit. str., 954, Hall, Whampoa 20th May—AUG. HEARD & Co.

May 29, NEVERHELD, Ned. bark, 669, P. Schap, Bangkok 5th May, 14,000 piculs Rice—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 29, CAROLINE, French bark, 666, Lebrquier, put back ready.

May 29, UNITED, Brit. str., 734, Roper, Penang 14th May, Singapore 18th, and Saigon 24th, General—D. LAFRAIK & Co.

May 29, SEDAN, North Ger. str., 760, Winter, Chinkiang 25th May, 19,100 piculs Rice—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 30, ALBERTSON, Brit. str., 649, Patterson, Chinkiang 24th May, 17,000 piculs Rice—Order.

Departures.

May 29, RAVENSWORTH CASTLE, str., for Shanghai.

May 29, HAI-LOONG, str., for East Coast.

May 29, DIOMED, str., for Shanghai.

May 29, SHAFTEBURY, str., for Chinkiang.

May 29, CONTEST, for San Francisco.

May 29, CHOW-FA, for Amoy.

May 29, KELMEO, for Bangkok.

May 29, MARIE, for Singapore.

May 29, JYLLAND, for Bangkok.

May 29, MADURA, for Saigon.

May 29, SCHWAN, for Saigon.

May 29, SPIRIT OF THE AGE, for Chefoo.

May 29, SUN-FOO, str., for Canton.

May 29, PARANA, str., for Whampoa.

May 29, CONGRESS, for Swatow.

May 29, DIANA, for Taku.

May 29, JOHANNE MARIE, for Saigon.

May 30, LOED OF THE ISLES, str., for Foochow.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 29TH.

Lord of the Isles, str., for Foochow.

Ravensworth Castle, str., for Shanghai.

Hai-Long, str., for East Coast.

Congress for Swatow.

Spirit of the Age, for Chefoo.

China, for Swatow.

Yokohama, for Saigon.

Diana, for Taku.

Lizzie, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per Pinto, str., from Shanghai.

For Hongkong—Messrs. Durst, Ceraschi and 1 servant, David King, A. H. Clark, and 35 Chinese. For Saigon—40 Marines.

For Singapore—Mr. J. J. Grootoo, for Suez.

Messrs. Miller and Vincenzo Tobi, for Marseilles—Mrs. Von der Decker and wife, Mr. A. A. Fisher and wife, Mr. Renzie and wife, Messrs. W. Miller and Robert Donaldson.

For Evening Star, from Bangkok—

3 Chinese.

Per United Service, str., from Penang, 40—1 European cabin, 5 substitute seamen and 250 Chinese deck.

Per Abbottford, str., from Chinkiang—Rev. Mr. Piper.

Reports.

THE British steamship United Service reports left Penang on 14th May, Singapore on the 18th, and Saigon on the 24th. On the 25th exchanged signals with the steamship Yello, off Cape Padar, same day, of Fisher Islands, exchanged signals with North German brigantine Active. The steamship United Service has had calms and smooth sea throughout.

The British bark Evening Wood reports left Sunderland on 13th December, had strong SW. gales from thence, had to put into Portland from stress of weather, left on the 9th January; passed Sibley Island on the 11th January; after which had W. and N.W. winds till had N.E. trades on the 25th January, passing through the Canary Islands, lost them on the 5th February, left 2nd, long 22°, crossed the Equator, 6th February, for the S.E., lost 10°, 10°, 10°, and long 22°, W. lost S.E. trades on 17th February, in 20° S., long 23° W., passed the meridian of Greenwich on 1st March in 37° S., passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on 10th March in 33° S.; made Christmas Island, on the 24th, had then equinoctial gales from the S.E., which lasted ten days, in which time the ship crossed from 42° S. to 32° S. on the starboard tack; passed the meridian of St. Paul's on 1st April, made Antigua, 1st May, and arrived in this port on 29th May. In the Ocean had very light favourable winds till the last two days, when had fresh S. and S.W. winds to arrival.

(For continuation of Shipping Reports see third page.)

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL—Rs. 2,500,000, in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each;

The 25 per Share payable on allotment, and the remainder in such sums and at such times as the Directors may determine, but so that at least three months' notice shall be given of every call;

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO Rs. 5,000,000.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

O. C. BEHN, Esq.

W. W. PUSIN & Co.

A. H. HARRIS, Esq.

MESSRS. OLIPHANT & Co.

C. J. KING, Esq.

Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.

R. W. LITTLE, Esq.

Messrs. Little & Co.

J. A. MÄTTÄLÄ, Esq.

Messrs. Thoms Brothers & Co.

D. REID, Esq.

Messrs. Reid & Co.

STANDING COUNSEL.

R. W. M. BIRD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

SECRETARY TO THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

AGENTS.

ff. Hongkong, 26th November, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Ocean Steamship Company being pro-

posed to commence shipping by receiving

provisions at the following premium, payment

in case of loss or damage being made with

promptitude and Settlements adjusted accord-

ing to Lloyd's rules.

It is the intention of the Committee that the

business of the Bank shall, if possible, be com-

menced simultaneously in China and London

on the 1st January, 1873.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

J. GILFILLAN, Secretary.

ff. of 868 Shanghai, 1st May, 1872.

DEUTSCHE NATIONAL BANK AT BREMEN.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK IS

15,000,000 THALER, OR £2,250,000.

DIVIDED INTO

75,000 SHARES OF 200 THALER, OR £20 EACH.

OF WHICH ONE-HALF, OR 37,500 SHARES

REPRESENTING A CAPITAL OF

7,500,000 THALER,

HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed

Agent for the above Bank at this port

and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to

GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD

OFFICE,

of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at

London.

MELCHERS & CO.,

Hongkong.

SIEMSSEN & CO.,

Shanghai.

ff. 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING

CORPORATION.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:

Chairman—T. P. FERGUSON, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—S. D. SABSON, Esq.

Mr. F. G. SEED, Esq.

Mr. J. J. GROUZO, Esq.

Mr. B. L. LEWIS, Esq.

Managers:

Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,

Chief Manager.

Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.

London, Bawley & London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

Extracts.

Handwriting.

It is natural to suppose that a man's particular occupation or calling should have some effect upon his handwriting, but I cannot say that I have myself been able to trace such an effect in many cases. Certainly I have never been able to discover that there is any sort of hand peculiar to soldiers, or clergymen, or lawyers, though, for-aught I know, there may be. This, however, has been noticed with respect to mathematicians, that they generally write a small, neat and precise hand—which may arise from two causes; either from the fact that they have very much to do with figures, or that the habits of order and precision in thought which the study of mathematics engenders, communicates an analogous character to their handwriting. There is also a sort of family likeness in the writing of physicians. Men of this profession generally write what at least a writing-master would call a bad hand, i.e., a hand which is very legible and anything but tidy. One reason for this may be that many physicians either are, or wish to appear to be, always in a hurry. The next is, that when in writing their prescriptions, their endeavour is to render them so that they shall be legible only to the chemist, and thus engenders a particular kind of handwriting, and one which, of course, is not easy to decipher. Such, at least, is the best explanation I can give of the matter. I believe, however, that physicians are supposed to write bad hands. Of course every one knows that this is not universally the case; but, as there seems to be a general impression that the strong workings of an active and powerful intellect may have either a tendency to interfere with the regularity and symmetry of the hand; and especially is this the case with men of genius—particularly poetic genius—is naturally erratic and the original products of a creative mind come by fits and starts; so that the man of genius has to write his thoughts as they occur, and write them quickly too, for fear of losing them, which naturally tends to produce a loose and careless hand. I have, however, certainly known men of genius whose handwriting was the reverse of this. Both Arnolds' and Southey's writing was small, precise, neat, and exact; but, then this was owing, probably, to certain qualities in each of them which counteracted the erratic tendencies of genius. They were both laborious men, and one, if not both, was neat and methodical in his habits. Byron, who possessed all the defects usually attributed to men of genius, wrote a hand essentially characteristic of the class of mind to which he belonged. As a general rule, an upright hand is often found combined with strength of character and firmness of purpose than the reverse. When, however, the hand writing leans towards the left side, we may be quite sure that this is not natural to the writer; nevertheless, it indicates a feature which exists in his character. Persons who put this sort of constraint upon their handwriting, generally but a singular one upon their character; at least, I can, quote two instances, where I have every reason to believe that such was the case. The one was a nobleman, well known in the political and in the literary world, now deceased. His natural hand, I have been informed, was inclined to turn to the right side, in order to counteract this tendency, he forced it in the opposite direction. This was just a type of the sort of constraint he put upon his character. Naturally he was yielding, though amiable, and some of his friends considered that the want of backbone was his great defect, and yet those who knew him well said that to suggest anything to him was the surer way of making him not do it. I believe he was not the only man who, being conscious that he is easily led, tries to counteract this defect and so assert his independence, by showing obstinacy in trifles, and holding out on occasions where it would be wiser to give in. —Golden Hours.

The Third Book of the Chronicles of the Great Kingdom of the East.

(Englishman's Weekly).

II.—And the land lay in darkness, and there was weeping and lamentation throughout its borders.

III.—For the king of that land, the good King Oyam, was fallen by the edge of the sword.

IV.—In the morning went he forth rejoicing, even in the month Ethel, and with him a great company, young men and maidens; and in the month Tisiri they carried him in even at the setting of the sun, and the people went forth and covered their faces with their garments, and put on sackcloth, and cried aloud, saying, Alas the king! How like the mighty fallen!

V.—And the elders sent messengers unto the great Queen who reigned over all these countries, even the Queen Airotaiv, the interpretation of which is Victory, saying, Behold, He whom thou didst send, is slain, and there is none to rule over us, and darkness is over the land.

VI.—And the people were sore oppressed.

VII.—Then came Notashrem, who ruled in the land of Sardan, and sat in the seat of the king, as was the custom of that land.

VIII.—Now there was over the king's treasury a certain elder, Drashir, the son of Elpem, and to him was given the collecting of the tithes and the tribute, and he oppressed the people greatly, for he was possessed of evil spirits.

VIII.—Now the name of the one was Dafid, and the name of the other was Iancay.

IX.—Now it came to pass that in times past the king's treasure had become wasted away, for the evil spirit Dafid had seized upon it, and the king said, Behold the king's treasure-house is empty.

X.—Send forth, therefore, and proclaim a decree that the people give tithes of all that they possess, whereby the king's treasure-house may be filled.

XI.—Now Drashir, the ruler of the treasure, said, Behold I have a servant who is called Income Tackus, and he shall collect the title for my lord the king's treasure.

XII.—And he sent him forth throughout the land, and he oppressed the people, so that the cry thereof went up even unto the ears of the king, and the sorites wrote, and the prophets prophesied, and the people cried aloud, the rich and the poor.

XIII.—But Drashir, the son of Elpem, hindered his heart, and his servant Income Tackus oppressed the people more, for from them, that possessed riches did he take great store of gold and silver, neither spared he the poor and needy, but took from them all, yet even more than they possessed, and cast them into prisons and dungeons, and dragged them at the wheels of his chariot.

XIV.—And the cry of the people arose, unceasingly from morning until the evening, neither did the darkness of the night cover it.

XV.—But Drashir, the son of Elpem, hearkened not to the cry of the people, but shut himself up in the treasure-house, and which he had taken unto himself for a habitation, and hugged himself for joy, that he had sent forth his servant Income Tackus; and ate of the morsels of frugality and drank of the wine of economy.

XVI.—But the cry of the people, the great and bitter cry, reached the ear of the good king, King Oyam, and he hearkened thereto, for his heart was ever open to the cry of the poor and the sorrowful, and he said, Surely this Income Tackus shall no more oppress the people.

XVII.—Then Drashir, the son of Elpem, trembled exceedingly, for he had no other servant who came when he called, save only

Income Tackus, for the Evil Spirit Incapacity deprived others from his presence.

XVIII.—Therefore, when it was told unto Drashir that Oyam, the King, was slain, he entered into his closet and communed with himself, and took counsel with his evil spirits, for he said, Now shall I save my servant Income Tackus, and he shall again go forth to oppress the people.

XIX.—And his servant Income Tackus full at his feet and said, Let not my lord's face be turned away because of the cry of these people; behold, bathe not the servant served thee well, and hath my lord any servant like unto Income Tackus?

XX.—And the evil spirits spake also and said, Behold, it is now the month Tebot, and in the month Sabbath cometh the king, even the King Koobtirion, whom the Great Queen has set over the land; now let my lord haste and publish a decree, and send forth his servant Income Tackus, lest, perchance, a small, neat and breezy hand—which may arise from two causes; either from the fact that they have very much to do with figures, or that the habits of order and precision in thought which the study of mathematics engenders, communicates an analogous character to their handwriting. There is also a sort of family likeness in the writing of physicians. Men of this profession generally write what at least a writing-master would call a bad hand, i.e., a hand which is very legible and anything but tidy. One reason for this may be that many physicians either are, or wish to appear to be, always in a hurry. The next is, that when in writing their prescriptions, their endeavour is to render them so that they shall be legible only to the chemist, and thus engenders a particular kind of handwriting, and one which, of course, is not easy to decipher. Such, at least, is the best explanation I can give of the matter. I believe, however, that physicians are supposed to write bad hands. Of course every one knows that this is not universally the case; but, as there seems to be a general impression that the strong workings of an active and powerful intellect may have either a tendency to interfere with the regularity and symmetry of the hand; and especially is this the case with men of genius—particularly poetic genius—is naturally erratic and the original products of a creative mind come by fits and starts; so that the man of genius has to write his thoughts as they occur, and write them quickly too, for fear of losing them, which naturally tends to produce a loose and careless hand. I have, however, certainly known men of genius whose handwriting was the reverse of this. Both Arnolds' and Southey's writing was small, precise, neat, and exact; but, then this was owing, probably, to certain qualities in each of them which counteracted the erratic tendencies of genius. They were both laborious men, and one, if not both, was neat and methodical in his habits. Byron, who possessed all the defects usually attributed to men of genius, wrote a hand essentially characteristic of the class of mind to which he belonged. As a general rule, an upright hand is often found combined with strength of character and firmness of purpose than the reverse. When, however, the hand writing leans towards the left side, we may be quite sure that this is not natural to the writer; nevertheless, it indicates a feature which exists in his character. Persons who put this sort of constraint upon their handwriting, generally but a singular one upon their character; at least, I can, quote two instances, where I have every reason to believe that such was the case. The one was a nobleman, well known in the political and in the literary world, now deceased. His natural hand, I have been informed, was inclined to turn to the right side, in order to counteract this tendency, he forced it in the opposite direction. This was just a type of the sort of constraint he put upon his character. Naturally he was yielding, though amiable, and some of his friends considered that the want of backbone was his great defect, and yet those who knew him well said that to suggest anything to him was the surer way of making him not do it. I believe he was not the only man who, being conscious that he is easily led, tries to counteract this defect and so assert his independence, by showing obstinacy in trifles, and holding out on occasions where it would be wiser to give in. —Golden Hours.

XXI.—Now when Drashir heard these words, he turned his face to the wall and cried bitterly.

XXII.—Then arose Drashir, the son of Elpem, and girded himself with a girdle of brass, and the staff of assurance to guide his feet; and his Bologs in his hands, and went into the Council-chamber, where sat the elders and Notashrem, the ruler of Sardan, who sat in the seat of the king until his coming, and the people gathered together in the gate.

XXIII.—Then spake Drashir, the son of Elpem, and said, O Notashrem, ye elders, ye know that the king's treasure-house must be filled. Now ye not that my servant Income Tackus hath served me well, and hath brought great treasure to the king? Now therefore I beseech you hearken not to the voice of this people that cry against my servant, for behold I will send him forth again even to the uttermost borders of the land, for the king hath great need of treasure.

XXIV.—But he knew that even as he spake there was great store of silver and gold in the treasure-house, but he hardened his heart and hearkened to the voice of the evil spirit.

XXV.—Then arose some of them among the elders and said, The cry of this people has rung in our ears, and the opprobriums of this Income Tackus have become a byword and a reproach among us; consider, we beseech you, and stay his going forth until the coming of our Lord the King, even the King Koobtirion.

XXVI.—But Drashir, the son of Elpem, was wroth, and he girded his girdle of brass and grasped his staff of assurance, and said, Nay, but he shall go forth, I, Drashir, the son of Elpem, hath said it, let it be made a decree; for the evil spirit had whistled in his ear and said, Peradventure the king may hearken to the cry, and the servant be cast into a dungeon.

XXVII.—And the decree went forth, and when it came into the ears of the people they cried with an exceeding great cry, and ran to and fro in the city, and cast stones upon their heads, and cried from the house-tops, saying, How long, oh lord the King, how long shall the oppression of the people endure?

XXVIII.—But Drashir, the son of Elpem, cared for none of these things.

XXIX.—Then arose the Third Book of the Chronicles of the Great Kingdom of the East.

XXX.—And the land lay in darkness, and there was weeping and lamentation throughout its borders.

XXXI.—For the king of that land, the good King Oyam, was fallen by the edge of the sword.

XXXII.—In the morning went he forth rejoicing, even in the month Ethel, and with him a great company, young men and maidens; and in the month Tisiri they carried him in even at the setting of the sun, and the people went forth and covered their faces with their garments, and put on sackcloth, and cried aloud, saying, Alas the king! How like the mighty fallen!

XXXIII.—But Drashir, the son of Elpem, hindered his heart, and his servant Income Tackus, and he shall collect the title for my lord the king's treasure.

XXXIV.—And he sent him forth throughout the land, and he oppressed the people, so that the cry thereof went up even unto the ears of the king, and the sorites wrote, and the prophets prophesied, and the people cried aloud, the rich and the poor.

XXXV.—But Drashir, the son of Elpem, hearkened not to the cry of the people, but shut himself up in the treasure-house, and which he had taken unto himself for a habitation, and hugged himself for joy, that he had sent forth his servant Income Tackus; and ate of the morsels of frugality and drank of the wine of economy.

XXXVI.—And the cry of the people arose, unceasingly from morning until the evening, neither did the darkness of the night cover it.

XXXVII.—Then came Notashrem, who ruled in the land of Sardan, and sat in the seat of the king, as was the custom of that land.

XXXVIII.—Now there was over the king's treasury a certain elder, Drashir, the son of Elpem, and to him was given the collecting of the tithes and the tribute, and he oppressed the people greatly, for he was possessed of evil spirits.

XXXIX.—Now the name of the one was Dafid, and the name of the other was Iancay.

XL.—Send forth, therefore, and proclaim a decree that the people give tithes of all that they possess, whereby the king's treasure-house may be filled.

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XLV.—Then came Notashrem, who ruled in the land of Sardan, and sat in the seat of the king, as was the custom of that land.

XLVI.—And he sent him forth throughout the land, and he oppressed the people, so that the cry thereof went up even unto the ears of the king, and the sorites wrote, and the prophets prophesied, and the people cried aloud, the rich and the poor.

XLVII.—But Drashir, the son of Elpem, hearkened not to the cry of the people, but shut himself up in the treasure-house, and which he had taken unto himself for a habitation, and hugged himself for joy, that he had sent forth his servant Income Tackus; and ate of the morsels of frugality and drank of the wine of economy.

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XLXI.—But Drashir, the son of Elpem, hearkened not to the cry of the people, but shut himself up in the treasure-house, and which he had taken unto himself for a habitation, and hugged himself for joy, that he had sent forth his servant Income Tackus; and ate of the morsels of frugality and drank of the wine of economy.

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XLVII.—Then came Notashrem, who ruled in the land of Sardan, and sat in the seat of the king, as was the custom of that land.

XLVIII.—And he sent him forth throughout the land, and he oppressed the people, so that the cry thereof went up even unto the ears of the king, and the sorites wrote, and the prophets prophesied, and the people cried aloud, the rich and the poor.

XLIX.—But Drashir, the son of Elpem, hearkened not to the cry of the people, but shut himself up in the treasure-house, and which he had taken unto himself for a habitation, and hugged himself for joy, that he had sent forth his servant Income Tackus; and ate of the morsels of frugality and drank of the wine of economy.

XLX.—And the cry of the people arose, unceasingly from morning until the evening, neither did the darkness of the night cover it.

XLXI.—Then came Notashrem, who ruled